years back to recommend the most appropriate organisational structure for management of Telecom services in the country, taking into account the future operational and development requirements. The Committee (which submitted its report in March, 1991) recognised the need for the 'Policy and Regulation' tier to be separated from the 'Operations' tier in any modified structure but was devided on the form of future organisation for the Department.

Subsequently, in 1995, a Committee headed by Shri D.K. Gupta who retired as Member (Services) in the Telecom Commission was constituted to make recommendations in respect of restructuring of DOT Headquarters. In formulating their findings, the Committee met with senior departmental officers and representatives of Employees Associations, amongst others, and recommended that DOT may be split into two clearly defined bodies, namely, a body to deal with policy and planning and another to handle the operation and maintenance of telecom services which could be called 'India Telecom'.

The D.K. Gupta Committee also recommended that 'India Telecom' should function as a corporate body with Circles/Districts as independent cost and profit centres. Its Report was examined further what the consensus emerged that DOTs operating functions should be separated from licensing and policy functions so as to provide dedicated management inputs to operations and extend a level-paying field to all telecom operators.

In reeent .months,, discussions on various aspects of the subject have been convened with various Unions and Staff Associations. While several views and opinions on the proposed restructuring and in regard to the complex issues involved have been expressed, a broad unanimity is seen in respect of the heed to rationally reorganise and strengthen the DOT, including the option of following the corporatisation route. Theee (and related matters) call for detailed study and evaluation which has been duly initiated.

Foreign Inlflow

2953. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign direct investment since the beginning of reforms till date;

(b) the State and Union Territory-Wise investment; and

(c) whether there are any regional disparities, if so.the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINGH): (a) The details fo Foreign Direct Investments received during last six years are as follows:

Year	Foreign Direct Invest recieved (in US S Million)
1990-91	97
1991-92	129
1992-93*	315
1993-94	586
1994-95	1228
1995-96	1943
1996-9?	2524

(b) State-wise breakup of Foreign Direct Investment Approvals during August 1991 to April, 1998 is given in the statement. *(See* below).

(c) The choice of location Of projects depends on the commercial judgement of investors. It depends on the availability of adequate and dependable infrastructure facilities as power, land, water etc. States which traditionally had concetration of industry have attracted more foreign direct and domestic investment viz. Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

State-wise Break up of Foreign Direct Investment Approval during August 1991 to April 1998

State	Amount of FDI Approved (Rs. Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	5649.44
Assam	1.50
Bihar	185.37
Gujarat	8503.13
Haryana	2071.88
Himachal Pradesh	344.16
Jamnu & Kashmir	8.01
Karnataka	8719.86
Kerala	547.31
Madhya Pradesh	7323.77
Maharashtra	20389.14
Manipur	3.19
Meghalaya	8.50
Nagaland	3.68
Orissa	7647.63
Punjab	1805.59
Rajasthan	212.38
Tamil Nadu	9946.62
Tripura	0.68
Uttar Pradesh	2903.90
West Bengal	7199.75
Andaman & Nicobar	0.98
Arunchal Pradesh	11.06
Chandigarh	72.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.03
Delhi	22792.54
Goa	403.88
Lakshadweep	0.50
Pondicherry	350.84
Daman & Diu	70.01
Others	50964.57

CAG report on debt trap

2954. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor Genral (CAG) has painted an alarming piciture of an internal debt trap, according to which 60% of the total Government disbursements go to the debt servicing;

(b) if so, the cicrumstance leading to such a situation; and

(c) whether any comprehensive plan to resolve the problem has been worked out by Government; if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINGH): (a) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 1997 has mentioned that the total liability of the Union Government increased from Rs. 480467 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 770513 crore in 1996-97 which constituted an increase of 60%.

(b) The increase in liabilites has been due to successive fiscal deficits representing the gap between total expenditure and non-debt receipts.

(c) Government would endeavour to contrain the fiscal deficit in the current financial year 1998-99 at the budgeted level by maximising non-debt receipts and controlling expenditure.

रुप उद्योगो में बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा निवेश

2955. **श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:**
श्री बलबंत सिंह रामूवालिया:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कारण उद्योगो में वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा निवेश की गई पूंजी बेकार एवं अनुत्पादक हो कर रह गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंकों एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा मार्च, 1998 के अंत तक लघु, मध्यम एवं बड़े उद्योगों में निवेशित कुल पूंजी कितनी है जो औद्योगिक काणता के कारण बेकार एवं अनुत्पादक पड़ी हुई है, और

(ग) इस पूंजी को पुनः उत्पादक कार्य में लगाने के लिये सरकार की भीवी योजना क्या है?